

Abstract

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A burner for a thermal post-combustion device comprises a
5 combustion nozzle, which comprises a substantially hollow-
cylindrical base member (1) at least virtually closed at
one end by a cover (2). Fuel gas is supplied thereto
axially at a particular pressure. The fuel gas flows out
radially via main discharge openings (8) of the combustion
10 nozzle. These main discharge openings (8) are at such a
radial distance from the axis of the base member (1) and
exhibit such a cross-section that, at the particular
pressure of the supplied fuel gas, individual flames form
at the main discharge openings (8) which substantially do
15 not overlap. While maintaining the same total burner power,
in this way the individual flames remain colder than in
known burners, which produce a cohesive ball of flame
instead of individual flames.

20 (Figure 2)